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Magnolia, called the cucumber tree. This grows to an immense size. The largest seen had a circumference of 24 feet, and its usual diameter was from three to four feet.

Black Walnut.—This is not uncommon, and has been seen with a circumference of 16 feet. It is much used by cabinet makers.

Pinus Pungens.—This is a rare species of pine, remarkable for its singular and beautiful cone. Michaux saw a solitary specimen on Table Rock, near Morganton, and has described it. Mr. Buckley has supplied the Messrs. Parsons, of Flushing, L.I., with some of the seed.

The *Catalpa* is indigenous, and is found not only on the mountains, but also in other parts of the State.

The trees above mentioned will suggest to those acquainted with climatology, as indicated in the vegetable productions of a country, the existence of a winter climate in a part of North Carolina not unlike that of our more northern latitudes. In fact, there is no portion of the United States more salubrious than the mountains of North Carolina.

Supplementary to the above remarks by our respected contributor, we append in tabular form, a description, which we have obtained from another source, of the several mountains measured barometrically by Professor Buckley in 1858.

1. HIGHEST MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

	Feet.
<i>Cold Mountain</i> : near the forks of Pidgeon River, Haywood County.....	6,103
<i>Shining Rock</i> : a white quartz mountain five miles south of Cold Mountain.....	6,063
<i>Wilson's Balsam</i> : from four to six miles south of Shining Rock.....	6,270
<i>Mount Hargrove</i> : one mile west of Wilson's Balsam.....	6,156
<i>Devil's Court House</i> : south of, and connected with Wilson's Balsam.....	6,057
<i>Mount Hardy</i> : at the head of Tuckasee, French Broad and Pidgeon Rivers, and long supposed by many to be the highest mountain in the State.....	6,257
<i>Mount Lenoir</i> : ten miles north of Mount Hardy, at the head of Carey Fork, and near Balsam Spring—a rough balsam mountain.....	6,413

<i>Mount Cathey</i> : three miles north of Mount Lenoir.....	5,742
<i>Amos Plotts' Balsam</i> : near the head of Jonathan's Soco and Scott's Creeks....	6,406
<i>Mount Starling</i> : on the Cataluche Road....	6,456
<i>Mount Emmons</i> : or, Emmons' Balsam Mountain, south of Mount Starling....	6,465
<i>White Side Mountain</i>	5,076
<i>2-3</i> From the top of White Side to the base of its precipice on its south side..	1,510
<i>Mount McDowell</i> : twelve miles northeast of White Side.....	5,106

2. HIGHEST PEAKS OF SMOKY MOUNTAIN. On or near the line between N. Carolina and Tennessee.

<i>Mount Guyot</i> : Near the head of Ravensfork, a tributary of the Oconaluftee in Jackson County, North Carolina, and fifteen miles southwest from where Pidgeon River, enters Tennessee.....	6,734
<i>Mount Le Conte</i> : north of the road leading up Little Pidgeon River, over the mountains in North Carolina, and three miles from said road and near Album Cave. It is entirely in Tennessee, and is probably the highest point of land in that State.....	6,670
<i>Peck's Peak</i> : three miles east of Mount Le Conte.....	6,338
<i>Mount Collins</i> : second peak of the highest peak.....	6,241
<i>Mount Mingus</i> : first peak north of the road above mentioned.....	5,779
<i>Buckley's Peak</i> : the highest of the Smoky Mountains near the head of Deep Creek and Noland's Creek, tributary to the Tuckasee in North Carolina and Little River in Tennessee, lying partly in Sevier County, Tennessee; and it is possible that a portion of it may be in Blount County, Tennessee. It is covered with fine balsam.....	6,755
Mount Washington, as reported by Joel W. Andrews, in the Report of the Regents of the University in New York, for 1855, is elevated 6,496 feet above the sea. Hitherto its height has been variously stated at 6,526 feet (Lippincott's Gazetteer) and 6,428 feet, (Fisher's Gazetteer.)	

[Communicated.]

THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIES— AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY IN REFERENCE TO THEM.

As general attention is now directed to the proposed territories of Colona, (?) Laramie, Ne-

vada and Arizona, on account of their well-known mineral wealth, the extent of their agricultural capacities becomes an interesting subject of inquiry.

Thus far, all authorities concur in representing the immense area out of which these new territories are to be erected, as well as New Mexico and Utah, to be comparatively a *rainless* region, in which no crops can be grown, except by irrigation. Should this prove to be the case, their future value and importance must be much less than is generally anticipated.

There will undoubtedly be a very large emigration, on the opening of the season, to the gold fields recently discovered in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. Can food be raised for it in the vicinity of the mines? The wild animals that now contribute largely to the support of the miners will soon disappear. The country is probably well-adapted to grazing, but something else is required for a large and prosperous State. There are, undoubtedly, tracts of bottom lands, that can be irrigated, but not of sufficient area to sustain a large population.

Only a very small amount of rain falls upon any of the plains that skirt the eastern and southern base of the Rocky Mountains, or upon the plains that lie between these and the Sierra Nevada range. The lofty summits of both condense the small amount of moisture carried inland from the sea. Upon these there is a considerable deposit of moisture. They are the source of all the rivers in the territories described. Does the rain descend their slopes sufficiently far as to fall in quantity upon arable lands? What little that can be collected upon this point shows that it does not. Mr. Graham, the recently elected delegate to Congress from Colona, states, in a letter describing that country, that no rain falls there after June.

The subject of this inquiry is an important one, and these remarks are designed to invite communications in reference to the meteorology of all that portion of the continent east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges of mountains, and west of the 99th meridian from Greenwich.

P.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

INDIA: ITS EXTENT AND POPULATION.

I.—BENGAL PRESIDENCY—

a. Under the Governor General in Council :

Area: sq m. Populat'n.

1. Punjab—viz., Lahore, Jhelum, Multan, Leia, Peshawur, Jullunder..	73,535	10,435,710
2. Cis-Sutlej States.....	8,090	2,282,111
3. Oude	25,000	5,000,000
4. Nagpore or Berar....	76,432	4,650,000
5. Pegu	32,250	570,180
6. Tenasserim Provinces.	29,168	115,431
7. Eastern Straits Settlements, Singapore, etc.	1,575	202,540
Total	246,050	23,255,972

b. Under Lt.-Governor of Bengal :

1. Regulation Provinces—viz., Patna, Bhaugulpore, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Jessore, Sunderbunds, Chittagong, Cuttack.....	126,133	37,262,163
2. Non-Regulation Provinces—viz., Assam, Cachar, Territory resumed from Toola Ram Senahputter, S.W. Frontier, Arracan.....	95,836	3,590,234
Total	221,969	40,852,397

c. Under Lt.-Gov. of N.W. Provinces :

1. Regulation Provinces,—viz., Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad, Benares.....	72,052	30,271,885
2. Non-Regulation Provinces—viz., Kumaon and Ghurwal, Jaunsar and Bawar, Dehra Dhoon, Khote Kasim, Bhutti Territory, Jalam and Jansi, Ajmere, British Mhainwarrah, Saugor and Nerbudda, British Nimaour.....	33,707	3,363,308
Total	105,759	33,635,193

Total Bengal Presidency. 573,778 97,763,562

II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—Under Lt.-Gov. of Madras:

1. Regulation Provinces,—viz., Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Kurnoul, Cudapah, Nellore, Bellary, N. Arcot, S. Argot, Chingleput, Madras City, Salem, Coimbatore, Canara, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnively...	119,526	20,120,495
2. Non-Regulation Provinces—viz., Ganjam, Visagapatam, Coorg..	12,564	2,316,802
Total Madras Presidency.	132,090	22,437,297